EF SINGLE COPIES ONE CENT.

MAURY COUNTY, Sept. 25, 1857. In my recent address to the people of Tennessee, giving the secret history of the Puebla negotiations, with the relations I bore to the Government, and to the "Trist Mission," and the part I performed in defeating those negotiations, I was careful to avoid everything of a personal or party character.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPLY TO HITCHCOCK

I made a simple statement of facts, and referred to the War Office at Washington, where the proof of those facts would be found.

I anticipated that these disclosures would start up afresh the whole pack of blood-hounds. who have pursued me with so much fierceness ever since I entered the army.

E. A. Hitchcock, who signs himsely "Acting Inspector General of the Army in Mexico, and late Brevet Brigadier General," is the first to open the cry upon the new scent; and forthwith the editorial pack-Prentice, Greeley, & Co .chime in and cry on.

The cry of these last is an old yell, quite familiar to the public ear, and without terror, even to the faint-hearted. But this man Hitchcock, who thinks to give himself character and consequence before the country by setting forth the position he occupied, and the length of time he had been in the army, is not so well known; and therefore it may not be improper to give him some further notice.

When the war with Mexico broke out, he was lieutenant-colonel in the line, and in command of the 3d infantry-as fine a regiment as the army could boast of. While this regiment was in the field, marching against the enemy, to cut its way to honor and glory, its commander, Col. Hitchcock, gave up the command, and erovenly skulked from the post of danger and honor for the nominal position of acting inspector general in General Scott's staff, where all his associates were lieutenants, and where he was far removed from danger. With the soldier, the post of danger is the post of honor.

To understand how far he compromised his honor as a soldier by this step, we have but to examine the eatalogue of the gallant dead, where we find the names of McIntosh, Scott, Ranson, Graham, Butler, Dickinson, and a host of other regimental commanders, to see how fearfully their ranks were thinned in the bloody battles fought from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and then to contemplate how comfortable it was to be in the staff of the Commanding General, without ever being under fire.

It was by this species of strategy that this gallant veteran of nearly forty years' service in the army has passed through a series of so many years, without a scar upon his person, without seeing an enemy in the war with Mexico, except from the safe stand-point of his chief, and without ever having faced an enemy of his country, unless he was in some of the skirmishes with the Indians in the Florida war. While upon the subject of the Florida war, we invite him, in his next epistle, to tell what Gen. Scott, in his reports, said of his gallantry in that war. then to furnish the country with what he said of Gen. Scott in his anonymous communications to certain newspapers.

A knowledge of the achievements of this son of Mars in that war, with the opinion of the "great soldier" of his gallantry, and his op nion of the "great soldier" written for the information of the public, would interest the people of Tennessee quite as much as his dishonorable reflections upon the memory of the great man whose fame constitutes the pride and honor of

To understand why he was breveted, it is only necessary to say that that was honor reflected from Gen. Scott, his chief, upon whose reports the Government acted in conferring brevets. Such is a brief sketch of the brilliant achievements of this veteran warrior, who, with the brovet rank of brigadier general, resigned his commission and abandoned the army, rather than obey the orders of his Government, and go on duty with his regiment to our frontiers, where, by possibility, he might have to fight the

In regard to his character as a man of honor and truth, the country will remember him as a co-conspirator and associate witness of Mr. N. P. Trist, who, by their falsehoods, hatched the difficulties and provoked the rupture between myself and Gen. Scott, and acted as his pimps in getting up the falsehoods embodied in the foul charges against me, and then appeared before the Courts of Inquiry and swore against me, with malice so indiscreet as to discredit themselves, and to cause the court to set aside their testimony-thus branding them as convicts of willful false swearing.

While I will be ready at all times to make good the statements in my address, if any gentleman will take issue with me upon them. yet, a proper self-respect forbids that I should do more than notice the misrepresentations and aspersions of Hitchcock or Trist, who are "par nobile fratrum' in crime. This much I will do, inasmuch as some persons may see his dirty effusions who have had an opportunity of examining my address. I shall point out and correct two palpable falsehoods in his letter, so that the public may see that he is still engaged in his old vocation of willful misrepre-

In my address I made the following state-

"In appointing a mission to travel with the army and treat for peace, (if an opportunity should offer,) the grade of diplomatic duty to be permade it impossible for the President to find a statesman who would accept the place. The man selected for that position was Mr. N. P. Trist. But, either distrusting his ability, or judgment, or prudence, or all of these, President Polk was not satisfied to place the honor of the country. and his Administration, In his hands alone. "By his confidential letters, now in my posses-

sion, he so far associated myself with Mr. Trist as to place me in semi-official relations with him as a Commissioner. The duty was enjoined upon Mr. Trist of taking me into all his conferences, and to consult me in all his negotiations. The duty was imposed upon me as a patriot, and the devoted friend of the President, to guard and po set the honor of the country and of his Administration against any and everything which I thought would tarnish the one of the other. It will bence be seen, that while Mr. Trist was the dential officer of the Government upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country.

It will be seen from the above statement. that I represent myself as having been placed by the President in semi-official relations with Mr. Trist as a commissioner, and that I occupied the position of a confidential officer of the Government in connection with this mission, of which fact Mr. Trist had full knowledge. But I had no duty to perform as such givil officer with Gen. Scott, and there is not one word said upon that subject; and yet this swift witness. in his letter to the St. Louis Republican, makes

the following reakless statement, viz: "This very remarkable paper stands alone, it is prevumed, as an instance wherein a candidate for ffice before our people bases his claims, or his principal claim, upon an open confession of having occupied the low and dishonorable position of a spy upon the conduct of his commanding general. Gen. Pillow unblushingly tells us that he joined General Scott in Mexico as 'the contidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country.' In this secret position. Gen. Pillow, having, ex officio, the saires to the presence of the commanding general at all times, and frequently having a seat at his private table, accumulated materials for defaming his confiding commanding officer, in confidential letters to his old companion in a law office, then the President of the United States, and now reveals this astonishing fact, and claims from the people of his State a high office as a reward for his secret service in that capacity. Who does not see the shocking state of things thus disclosed, and disclosed, too, by the very man who occupied so degrading a position? What officer of the American army, of any proper self-re-spect, would permit himself to be made such an instrument. What would a due sense of delicacy and honor have prompted a gentleman to do on fluding himself appealed to for so dishonorable a service! Undoubtedly he would have thrown back the President's appeal with scorn; or he would have laid the whole matter before the comminding general, and professed to act only

Comming



VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1857.

NO. 1,472.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders

of stocks of the United States that this Department

will purchase such certificates as shall be received

here, duly assigned to the United States, previous

to the 1st day of November next, at the rates here-

6 per cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent.

lst day of November, until further notice shall be

given, will be purchased at the following rates, viz

14 per cent. premium on the loans of 1847 and 1848;

5 per cent, premium on Texas indemnity 5 per

Where certificates of stock inscribed and trans-

ferable on the books of the Treasury shall be re-

ear must be expressly assigned to the United States

by the stockholder, as no interest for the current

In all cases the purchase sums will be settled in

favor of the lawful holder of the stock, who shall

assign it to the United States in the mode prescribed

by the regulations of assignments of stock; and re-

mittance will be made of the amount by draft on the

Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or

Philadelphia, at the option of the party in whose

favor the settlement shall be made. One day's addi-

tional interest will be added from the day of receipt

FOR RENT AND SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A piece of fine LAND on Rock Creek, in Montgomery county, Md., six

miles from the heights of Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Perry, Wood, Bestor, Nowles, Bohrer, and Hawkins, 112% acres. A beautiful loca-

tion; partially improved; new house; 13 acres rich creek bottom, and some fine yellow-pine timber. It can be divided, if desired. Call and see the premi-

LOR RENT .- A modern built HOUSE, contain-

ervations, and commanding an extensive view of the city, the river, and Georgetown. It has gas through-

out; water and bath-room. To a careful tenant the

rent will be moderate. Inquire at 404 I street, see

A RNY'S CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.

This well known and popular establishment is now offered for Sale, thus presenting a rare opportu-

nity for a good Confectioner to enter into a safe and

profitable business. Possession can be had 1st No vember. The three-story Brick House, now occu-

pied as above, is offered at private sale, or will be

For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 84 Bridge street, Georgetown, D. C., or to WM. BRIDGES, 313 West Baltimore street, Baltimore.

COR RENT.-The STORE-ROOM No. 516 7th

A street, immediately opposite the office of the National Intelligencer, and now occupied by W. Cleudenin as a Boot and Shoe Store. Possession

given the 16th October. For terms, &c., apply t GEO. W. COCHRAN, next door. se 21-tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

and is manufacturing on his own premises, every description of STANDARD SILVER WARE, (warranted coin,) and I am selling all the above, and

every variety of other FINE GOODS in our line, at the very lowest New York City prices. Those

who are about to make their purchases would do

A good BRASS CLOCK for \$1. I have just re

ceived and opened all the new style Clocks from S1 up to S25. The trade supplied (as usual) at wholesale prices. Also, Clock Materials, such as Cords, Kevs, Balls, Hands, Wires, Oils, &c., at the Clock and Watch

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWEL RY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

I have just received another addition to my large stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES, of the

stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES, of the best makers in Europe. Also, Gold Chains of every style and price, Jewelry in sets and sin-

gle pieces, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Silver-plated Baskets, Spoons, Castors, &c., at J. ROBINSON'S,

Sign Large Gilt Watch.

N. B.-WATCH REPAIRING done in the best

manner by a skilful Watchmaker, and warranted.

W. D. EICHLER,

No. 597 SEVENTH STREET,
between D and E streets west side, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, keeps constantly
on hand a fine assortment of WATCHES and
JEWELRY.

ap 10-6m

Pianos, &c.

GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM PIANO FORTES. WILLIAM KNABE,

(Senior partner in the late firm of KNABE, GARHLE & Co.,
Continues the manufacture and sale of grand and square PIANO FORTES, under the name of William Knabe & Co., at the old stand, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North Eutaw street opnosite the Entaw House, Baltimore.

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North Eutaw street opposite the Eutaw House, Baltimore.

They have also just opened a new Sales Room at
No 207 Baltimore street, between Charles and Light
streets, on the premises partly occupied by Mr
Henry McCaffery as a music store, where they will
keep constantly on hand a large assortment of plain
and highly-finished grand and square Plano Fortes
also, Melodeons, from the best makers, from 4 to 5colors some with double key boards, double reads

octave, some with double key boards, double reeds

Being extensively engaged in the manufacture o

Our Pianos were awarded the highest premium

gold medal) at the Fairs of the Maryland Institute

two successive years-October, 1855, and 1856-in op-

position to fourteen and eighteen pianos from some of the best makers from New York, Boston and Bal-timore. We were also awarded the first premium at

the Industrial Exhibition held in Richmond, Vir-ginia, 1255 and 1856. They have also been awarded

the highest premium (silver medal) at the Metro-

In addition to this we are in possession of testimo nials from the most distinguished professors and amateurs in the country, which can be seen at our warerooms, speaking for themselves and others of the high appreciation in which our instruments are

All instruments are guaranteed for five years, and

a privilege of exchange is granted within the first six months from the day of sale if the instruments do not

wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing.

Pianos exchanged, bired, and tuned.

WM. KNABB & CO.

A CARD.—A CHANCE RARELY MET WITH BY THOSE WHO WISH A PIANO FORTE.—I have now in store the following great bargains:

the following great bargains:
Two superb Pianos, four round corners, rosewood

cases, seven octaves, used only a few months. I will sell them at \$125 less than their price seven

Months since.

A beautiful seven octave Rosewood Plano, from frame, round corners, for \$200.

The above Planos are sold for no fault, but be-

longed to families who have removed to the west, and left them with us to be sold. They are really and truly great bargains. We are prepared to give a written guarantee with them, and will, at any fu

Also, a fine second hand Piano of Hallet & Davis'

make, for \$200, used but eightsen months, and cost

JONAS P. LEVY.

Pianos, we will sell wholesale and retail, on the mos

and stops to suit small churches.

politan Mechanics' Fair for 1857.

liberal terms.

every where held.

Louisiana avenue.

J. MIDDLETON,

LARGE SPREAD EAGLE.

CLOCKS !! CLOCKS !!!

J. ROBINSON,

\$49, opposite Browns' hotel, Sign Large Gilt Watch.

well to call at 338 Pennsylvania avenue.

[States]

HOWELL COBB.

Secretary of the Treasury.

the interest schedules as heretofore.

here for the draft to be sent by mail.

ses those who desire to purchase.

cented or leased as may be desired.

TINE WATCHES,

CLOCKS!

cent, stock, with the accrued interest payable there-

10 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842:

8 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842;

tofore offered and paid, viz:

ease from 1st July.

on, respectively.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

with his full knowledge. But Gen: Pillow ac- the conference spoken of was held in the daycepted the degrading position tendered him by the President, and now claims credit for his services, as 'the confidential officer,' whose public position gave him access to the presence of the commanding general."

Here, with my address before him, this ex-Inspector General states what he knew to be a deliberate falsehood, viz: that I confess myself to have been a spy upon Gen. Scott; and, having assumed this lie, he has the effrontery upon it to base his calumnious strictures, foully aspersing my character, and covertly assailing the memory of President Polk. Who does not perceive that, if I had accepted the position of a spy upon Gen. Scott's movements, and had in so doing dishonored myself, the President, in imposing such a duty upon me, was dishonoring himself. But I accepted no such position, and he knew it when he penned the article.

How despicably base must he be who will thus intentionally fabricate a falsehood in order to get an opportunity of slandering the memory of the illustrious dead, and of venting the malice of his soul against the man whom he tried to victimize with his false testimony before the courts of inquiry !

If he were now before a court of justice for the first time, and with an untarnished reputation, would not this willful falsehood utterly discredit him?

Nearly ten years ago, in my defence before that court, (which was published to the world.) I denounced him as destitute of truth, honor, and courage. He has pocketed this withering denunciation ever since in silence. He now comes forth, professing to be governed alone by the desire to protect the character of the "great soldier," and to enlighten the people of Tennessee as to my claims to Senatorial honors—his malice, masked with falsehood, striking like the assassin in the dark.

Ten years ago, when I was under the arrest, awaiting a trial upon charges which he was expected to prove, he wrote an anonymous letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer, in which he said : "Pillow, too, is in arrest! He is so; and charges running through several sheets of paper have been forwarded to Washington, and they represent him in such an odious fight that we cannot think of him but with disgust. He is charged with lying, and with duplicity and treachery; in fact, his character is utterly pros-

trate here. Again he said: "He (Pillow) could only have received a slight blow of some sort; possibly, he struck his foot or ankle against some projecting limb, without knowing what it was.

slight blow" against a "projecting limb," This gallant leader was struck down while up with the front ranks by an agonizing

Again: Hitchcock says in his letter. "I will confine my remarks to facts within my own knowledge." So, then, it appears that he had a opposition, for reflection. personal knowledge of the facts told him in Trist's lies . A personal knowledge of all that took place at Trist's quarters when he was not present. Though the army had been fighting from 12 meridian till 4 p. m. on the 19th of August, under my order, and with no senior officer upon the field, he has a personal knowledge that I had given no orders to Generals Twiggs, Riley, Cadwallader, or Col. Morgan, when these officers all testify that I had, and when he was not present.

On the morning of the 20th of August, when the entrenched camp of Contreras was carried under Smith, I was upon the hill of Chepultepec, in full view of the assaulting force; yet he had a personal knowledge that I was in bed at

Again : Hitchcock says Trist told him that I took him in a "private room" (on the night of the 19th August, after Gen. Scott had directed the assault on the morning of the 20th, under Gen. Smith's suggestion,) and I told him (Trist) that I disapproved this plan, and notified him that I washed my hands of the responsibility of the movement. Now, it so happens that this fact, as stated by Trist, was embraced in Scott's charges against me. Trist swore to the fact; but the court was satisfied that he lied, and found against him in this, as in all his other testimon, and Hichcock knew it; yet he now revives and brings forward this proven falsehood of Trist's, and repeats it as true, under his pledge "to confine himself to matters within his own knowledge." But, independently of this view of the subject, why should I wish to wash my hands of the responsibility of a measure ordered by Gen. Scott? He was in command of the army, my senior in rank, and the entire responsibility would of course rest upon him. Yet Hitchcock repeats this old disproven false-

Is further fact or commentary necessary to show the utter moral depravity of this "Acting Inspector General?

hood as if he himself believed it!

The other misrepresentation that I deem it proper to correct, relates to the Puebla negotiations. In my address I made the following

"When I reached the headquarters of the army at Puebla, I was invited to a conference with Mr. Trist. On my arrival at his quarters I found Gen. Scott there. Mr Trist informed me that he had opened negotiations with Santa Anna, and had pretty well agreed upon the preliminaries of negotiations for peace. By these terms Santa Anna was to be paid, cash in hand, as earnest money, \$10,000, and our army was to march to the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city. If we won, an armistice was to be granted, and commissioners appointed to treat for peace. When peace should be concluded, Santa Anna was to receive one million of dollars

"Mr. Trist further informed me that these terms had been agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or General Scott (after the battle was fought) should take the initiative and send the flag of truce, preparatory to the armistice-Santa Anna insisting that General Scott should send the flag, but General Scott insisting if he won the battle Santa Anna should do so. He further said Gen. Scott had furnished him the money, and that he had paid the \$10,000 required to be paid in advance, and that General Scott had the means in the disbursing department of the army, or could raise the means of paying the million to be paid at the conclusion of the negotiations. He also said he had invited me to the conference in pursuance of the order of the Presi-

"I asked Mr. Trist if there was any law authorizing such a use of the public money? He replied there was not. I then asked him if the President had authorized such a use of it? He replied he had not; but he thought it was the best he could do.

"Regarding this as an improper use of the public money, and as a bribe to the commander of the enemy's forces, and as dishonoring the Govern-ment, and disgraceful to our army, I at once protested against the whole matter.

"Gen Scott justified and defended the measure, both upon the score of morals and as to the usage of Governments. He said we were not corrupting Santa Anna, for the fact that he was found in the market, asking a bribs, is a proof that he was already corrupted.

"In regard to the practice of Governments, he said it was a usage of all Governments to effect their purposes, when necessary, by money, and that our Government had sanctioned the practice. He said the presents made by it to the chiefs of Indian tribes and to the Barbary powers were no-thing but bribes. He further said that, in the settlement of the Northeastern boundary question, \$500,000 had been used no one knows how, but the officers of the Government, unless it was used to bribe the Maine press. He mentioned other instances in which the Government had expended large sums of money in this way.

"Finding Gen. Scott clear as to the right of the measure, and earnest in his co-operation with Mr. Trist, not being familiar myself with the usages of other governments, nor the practice of our own, I doubted what I ought to do, and, in deference to his wishes and judgment, suspended my opposition until a day's reflection had confirmed my opinion of duty to my country. On the night after the conference took place Gen. Scott called a council of general office s, to whom he made known what had been done in the way of negotiation, and to whom he expressed substantially the views and opinions above detailed " Being satisfied, after reflection, that my first impressions were right, I went next day to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, and protested so earnestly against the whole matter that they both said I

was right, and that they would abandon the ne-gotiation. I then thought they were sincere in their purpose to abandon it, and all idea of peace to be thus obtained." to explain how it happened that both General Worth and myself—the two officers who op-It will be seen from the above statement that

time, and at Mr. Trist's quarters, and that there was no one present but Mr. Trist, Gen. Scott, and myself.

It was at this conference that the terms of the negotiation agreed to by Mr. Trist were first made known to me. It was here that I made known my opposition. It was then that Gen. Scott's arguments induced me to doubt as to my duty, and that I, at his request, and in deference to his wishes and opinions, agreed to suspend my opposition until reflection should satisfy me as to my duty. I stated in my address that the following night Gen. Scott called a council of general officers, to whom he expressed, substantially, the same views and opinions he had in the conference held at Trist's quarters. I did not, however, pretend to give the opinions or views expressed at that meeting, either by myself or any one else; and I re-

ferred to what took place at this meeting of general officers simply to let the public understand that others, beside myself, knew the facts. I have stated that at the private conference I had agreed to suspend my opposition, and I now state that, at the meeting of general officers, I did not make known my opposition; but said, in substance, that though I thought the whole matter was wrong, yet I supposed we were choosing the least of evils, in agreeing to the proposed terms. This I did in conformity with my agreement to suspend my opposition until better satisfied as to my duty. Hitch-cark's "notes written at the time" are like those he produced on the investigation before the court about the hour at which Gen. Scott

arrived on the battle-field on the 19th of August. which were proven to be false by half a dozen witnesses. These notes do not correctly give what was said by any general officer present except Gen. Cadwallader, who expressed no opinion. But that is their matter, not mine. I further said in my address, as is seen from

the above quetation, that next day, being satisfied after reflection that my first impressions were right, I went to General Scott and Mr. Trist and protested so earnestly against the whole matter, that they both agreed I was right, and that they would abandon the negotiations. The meeting of general officers had no duty

to perform in a civil capacity. My position, las a confidential officer of the Government was not known to them. Mr. Trist was not even presagreed to suspend, temporarily, my opposition, I did so. If, at this meeting, I committed an Gen. Scott, in his official report, said of this | error, in not expressing the opinions I entertained, it proceeded from my respect for Gen. Scott and my anxiety not to thwart his wishes. But I did not fail to right myself at the earliest moment afterwards, with Mr Trist, (with whom my duties associated me,) and with Gen. Scott, at whose request I had agreed to suspend my

These are the facts as they are stated, substantially, in my address, and as Hitchcock knew them to be from that address; and yet he comes forward, professing to have a personal knowledge of all the facts, and with his notes (evidently written for the place they occupy in his letter) makes me the warm advocate of the whole corrupt negotiation-armistice and allwhen my opposition to the whole proceeding is as well known, and was as fully proven, as any proposition could be that depended upon hu-

He says Congress had made a liberal appropriation to procure a peace, and thinks it would not be so great a wrong to use a little of it, even in the way of a bribe. He feels that if he could implicate me in this business, he would thereby effectually screen himself and his chief associate in turpitude, Trist, from the condem-

nation of a just public opinion. This gross perversion of my position, and his effort to raise a false issue between myself and Gen. Smith. and to ascribe Gen. Scott's rupture with me to my refusal to modify my official report, is but another shameless attempt at falsehood, at which he has shown himself quite as adroit as he was reckless in swearing before the

To understand the importance of his question. and how greatly the American army was endangered by the terms of this negotiation, as agreed upon, it is necessary to look at the relative strength and position of the two armies at the time. The Mexican army was 35,000 strong, and was in a city with a population of 200,000 inhabitants, defended by double lines of defensive works, with over 100 pieces of artillery and with this army. The American army consisted of 11,500 men, all told; was in the midst of the enemy's country, without supporting force, and

without the possibility of early reinforcements. From this statement of the relative strength and position of the two armies, how fearfully were the chances against our success! Yet, by the terms as agreed upon, if Santa Anna won the battle, the survivors of the American army would be within his power and at his mercy. If we won, he had provided, by the armistice, for the safety of himself, his army, and the city. If peace ensued, he got the million and ten thousand dollars. If peace did not ensue, he got time to make every necessary preparation for renewing the bloody struggle, with greatly increased chances of success, from our reduced

It will thus be seen that Gen. Scott and Santa Anna had agreed to play the game of "open and shut," the stake being the lives and blood of our army, and Santa Anna having "the hold." That the army in such a conflict did not perish was owing to its own indomitable rator. As it was, it cut its way into the city at the cost of nearly half its numbers. It was against these terms that I protested.

In my address I stated that Mr. Trist made an agreement with Santa Anna (and that Gen. Scott approved and sanctioned it) by which Santa Anna was to receive, cash in hand, \$10 .-000; that our army was to march to the valley of Mexico; fight a battle before the city; if we won Scott was to grant an armistice-Santa Anna was to appoint commissioners to treat for peace, and when peace was concluded he was to receive one million more; that Scott or Trist paid the ten thousand dollars before leavng Puebla; that we marched to the valley fought the battle, had the city in his power, halted the army at the gate of the city, ordered it to fall back without a flag of truce from the enemy, and granted an armistice; that Santa Anna was allowed time to recruit his army, strengthen the defences of the city, and thus to make it necessary to fight over his battles, which cost the army the blood of 1,672 men; that it was thus manifest that General Scott acted upon and carried out the terms of the Puebla negotiations; that I opposed the whole proceeding, not as a spy upon Gen. Scott. but as an associate commissioner with Mr. Trist; that my position was known both to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist; that, finding I could not arrest these proceedings, alike disgraceful to the Government and dangerous to the army, I reported all the facts to the Presiident, who thereupon recalled Mr. Trist; that shortly afterwards I was arrested and held a prisoner in the City of Mexico, until I was relieved from arrest by order of the President of

the United States. This was the substance of that address. Does Gen. Hitchcock deny that there was such an argument, or that the ten thousand dollars was paid? Does he deny that, after marching to the valley and fighting the battle, Gen. Scott halted the army when the city was in his power and granted an armistice without the enemy having sent a flag of truce or asked for the armistice until next day? Does he deny that I opposed the armistice warmly and earnestly. both by verbal and written remonstrance Does he deny that Santa Anna availed himself of the armistice to recruit his army and strengthen the defences of the city, and that the after operations, made necessary by the armis-tice, cost the army the blood of 1,672 of its men? Does he explain why Mr. Trist was recalled and ordered to be sent out of the country, if not upon my report, and why he was promptly recalled upon that, if I was not un associate commissioner! Does he pretend

banks, after having enumbed them

posed the armistice-were arrested shortly after Trist was recalled? Unless he denies these well-known facts of the history of that campaign, he makes no issue with any statement in my address.

Yet he would have the public believe that Gen. Scott broke off friendly relations with me because I would not alter my official report and falsify my convictions of truth. He says that Gen. Scott "condescended" to address me in kind and complimentary language in a "private note." to induce me to do so; and that I basely attempted to use this private note for my own glorification, &c.

In the first place, Gen. Scott's letter, from which the extract was taken, is not a private note, but, on the contrary, was an official letter. addressed by Maj. Gen. Scott to Maj. Gen. Pillow, and related exclusively to the movements of the army and to official reports, and was by Gen. Scott so regarded, and by him forwarded to the War Department of the Government at Washington.

In the second place, if it had been a private note, and Gen. Scott had paid me unmerited cerved here, assigned to the United States, between compliments to induce me to falsify my own the 1st December, when the transfer books will be convictions, as Hitchcock says was the fact, he put General Scott in a position in which all his closed, and the 1st January, when the half-yearly friends would see that he compromised his interest is payable, the accrued interest for the halfhonor. Either, therefore, Hitchcock lies, or else General Scott was guilty of writing me a highly eulogistic letter, falsifying the truth half year can be included in the settlement, but the same will be payable by the Assistant Treasurer on for a most ignoble purpose.

It is not material to me which horn of the dilemma he assumes. If he speaks the truth. Gen. Scott wrote falsely. If Gen. Scott, in his official letter, wrote the truth, Hitchcock has but added another to the many acts which consign his name to infamy and dishonor.

He may, therefore, fabricate what he pleases, and slander the memory of the pure and illustrious statesman who recalled his "associate in crime," suspended his chief from command, and approved the finding of the court that relieved me from his false testimony and the foul charges he vainly sought to fix upon my character. He may run, as the leader of the pack, upon the track of him for whose blood he so thirsts; but his teeth are now extracted, and he cannot bite, though he be rabid with hate and malice. I regret the necessary length of this commu-

nication, and still more the notice I have been compelled to take of a man who, though not mentioned or alluded to in my address, comes ent. It was called by Gen. Scott, and as I had | forward an importinent intermeddler with the rights of the people of Tennessee; and provokes Perhaps, in the future, he will work at Scott's Conquest of Mexico," in the "retire-

> ment" into which his aversion to the use of the sword has driven him, as more congenial to his peaceable nature than fighting Indians. Having now disposed of him as I think he de serves, it is proper to say that I shall take no

> further notice of anything emanating from that source. Respectfully, Gip. J. Pillow.

Dentistry, &c.

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Although he flatters himself from his long residence and practice in Washington, he is favorably known to his numerous friends and patrons, he begs leave to refer them to the following TESTIMONIALS:

this city.

Dr. Stephen Bally: Dear Sir-I desire to express my esteem for you personally, and my confidence in you as a superior dentist. The operations executed for me have been highly satisfactory. I hope that you may receive the patronage from my friends and the public that your skill so well deserves.
Yours very truly,
Washington, Aug. 26, 1856. J. W. FRENCH.

From one of the oldest firms in Baltimore, Messrs

Boggs, Cotman & Co.

Having employed Dr. Stephen Baily, Surgeon Dentist, of Washington city, to execute for me an important and difficult piece of work, which he did to my entire satisfaction, and in view of the fact that one of the most distinguished members of the Dental College of Baltimore, failed, after repeated trials, to perform the same work satisfactorily, it gives me great pleasure to express my entire confidence and

Baltimore, Jan. 12, 1857. HARMANN BOGGS. Extract from a note received from the late Hon. John M. Clayton. U. S. SENATE, Aug. 19, 1856. The teeth you made for me work admirably; noth

ing could be better. Very gratefully. JOHN M. CLAYTON. To those that seek relief from the maladies of the teeth, I can cheerfully recommend Dr. S. Baily as a superior lentist; he made a set of porcelian teeth for one of my family, and plugged several teeth for

myself, and the work has all stood well for more than ten years. ROBERT T. NIXON, of the Vs. Conf. of the M. E. Church South. April 19, 1356. We, the undersigned, having had occasion to avail ourselves of the professional skill of Dr. S. Baily, Surgeon Dentist of this city, or having been cognizant of his operations on our families or friends, take piezaure in expressing our admiration of his artistic skill as well as of the number of the profession of the same of the profession of the profession of the same of the profession skill, as well as of the uniformly satisfactory manner in which he performs the most delicate and difficult operations in Dental Surgery, and we respectfully recommend him to the confidence and patronage of the public, of which we consider him eminently worthy.

Thomas U. Walter, Architect U. S. Capitol.
Thomas U. Walter, Architect U. S. Capitol.
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